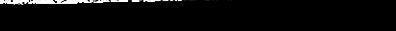


2. USING THE



THE SOUTH SEAS.

STEVENSON'S LETTER FROM A
LESLEY TRAVELER.

**The King of Apemama--The Royal Trader
--The Hero of Song and the Butt of Gos-
sip--The Last of the South Sea Tyrants--
A Savage Napoleon.**

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Oront, Samouh's uncle, Aug., 1891.—There is one great personage in the Gijers—"Deminoah" of Aremama, so conspicuous, hero of song, and the butt of gossip. Through the rest of the group the kings are slain or fallen in the age; "Deminoah" alone remains, the absolute tyrant, the last crest, the vestige of a dead society. The white man is everywhere else, pulling his houses, crinkling his gun, getting in and out of trouble with the weak native governments. There is on yonder white on Aremama, and he on sufferance, living "at" from the coast, and at seeing and watching his through a mouse in a cat's ear. Through all the other islands, a stream of native visitors comes and goes, raving by families, spending years on the great tour. Aremama alone is left upon one hand, the tourist, reaching to visit him, and within the cure of "Deminoah". And fear of the same Gorgon to owns and troubles them at home. Maina once paid him tribute; he once fell upon and seized. Konu first seized the empire of the Aremago. A third war came coming on the scene, the conquer was driven to disgorge, his career checked in the outset, his land sought armory in his own own again. But the impression has been made; periodic fear of him still dances in the land; renown epicize him numbering his names for a "rest on fall, renown can name his destination; and "Deminoah" figures in the patriotic war songs of the Gijers, like Nabo, even in those of our great fathers.

We were at sea, bound, from Marazion to Monifieth and Cartmel, when the wind came suddenly fair to Abemama. The course was at once changed; all things were turned to ocean, the ship took to ystone, the cabin was left, the trade room overhauled, in an hour cruising we never saw the Quaker or the smart assie was made for Combindon. Nor was Captain Riee one in the courtesies, for another se sooner changing to arrive during my stay in Abemama, I found that she also was aancier for the occasion. And the two cases stand alone in my experience of South Sea traders.

We sat on board a "family" of native tourists, from the grand sire to the babe in arms, "tying" against an extraordinary series of "luck" to regain their native land of Zeru. Five times a ready they sat and their fare and "taken sailing" five times they had been disappointed, dropped penniless upon strange islands, or carried back to Zuarani, whence they sailed. "Thus as at empty had been no better farrow, their provisions were exhausted. Port was beyond hope, and they sat cheerfully made up their minds to a fresh stage of exile in "Chimaa" or Monru. With this sort of wine their random estimation became once more changed, and like the Coten car's pilot, when they "saw mountains" move in view, they changed color, and leaned upon their breasts. Their camp, which was once in the ship's waist, resounded with complaint. "They would be so, to work; they must become slaves; escape was no loss; they must live and for an while in Aghamama, in the tyrant's den. With this sort of talk they so greatly "enriched" their children "than one (a big ruling boy) must at last be torn screaming from the schooler's side. And their fears were wholly groundless. "I have not counted they were not suffered to be idle, but I can vouch for it that they were busy and generously used. "For the matter of a year after" was once more sailminded with these inconsistent wanderers on board the "Jane Nico." Their fare was paid by "Deminoor." They had gone ashore from the "Quar" to estimate, reappeared upon the Janet with new clothes, accen with maps and presents, and bringing with them a magazine of food, on which they lived like floating cocoas throughout the voyage. I saw them a "length" repa rated, and I must say they showed more concern on visiting Aghamama than on going at reaching home.

We entered by the narrow passage Sunday, Sept. 11, coming upon a shoal. It was a day of fierce equatorial sunshine but the breeze was strong and cold, and the mate, who covered the schooner from the cross-reins, returned shivering to the deck. Theagoon was filled with many tinted waves, a continuous roaring of the outer sea overlying the abhorrence and the long, low crescent of palm-ruffled and sparlike in the wind. Opposite our vessel the beach was seen to be surmounted for some distance by terraces of white coral seven or eight feet high and crowned in turn by the sea-teret and incongruous bulwarks of the palace. The village at joints on the south a cluster of high-roofed monas. And village and palace seemed erected.

We were scarce yet moored, however, before distant and dusky figures appeared upon the beach, a boat was launched and a crew pulled out to us, bringing the king's address. 'Maiminox' had once a accident; has feared ever since to intrust his person to the rotten cannibery of South Sea traders, and devised in consequence

cuence, a frame of wood, which is
 strong, on board a ship as soon as she
 appears, remaining added to her side
 until she leaves. The boat's crew, hav-
 ing applied his engine, returned a pace
 to shore. They might not come on
 board; neither might we land, or not
 without danger of offense, the diving
 practice in person. An interval
 to occur, during which dinner was se-
 rved for the great man; the presence of
 the officer, giving us some notion of his
 weighty body and sensible, ingenious
 character, and also yet without our curi-
 osity, and it was with something like ex-
 citement that we saw the boat and ter-
 race suddenly disappear with attend-
 ant vesse, the king and party embarked, the
 boat (a man-of-war's galley) come lying to-
 ward us and before the wind, and the
 royal coxswain by its conveyance aboard,
 mount the officer with a son of his dis-
 tance, and descend directly on deck.

Not long ago it was overgrown with
fat, obscured to view, and a burden to
himself. Captain visiting the island
advised him to walk, and though it

"How much you want?" inquired Lembo, frowning and no longer smiling.

"No, king, too dear," returns the trader. "I think I am afraid," says the king. "This was a bow of gold," he says. "On another occasion it was covered with silver."

"No, king, said cost too much," said the trader; "too good for a Kanaka." "How much you got?" asks him now, replied the man in reply, and became the sort of servant between boxes at two dollars a case. Or again, the merchant delights in his dog, for which, as private property, an excellent success.

"Gift, and the chief happily succeeds."

"Lifer," the king, and you do it. His subordinate partner rears at the front of the opposition. He accepts it as a hunter's game; sets his teeth like a hunter going at a fence; and with no mark of emotion, scarce even of interest, solidly pines up the price.

"Lifer, for instance, he took a fancy to my wife's dress bag," a thing entirely useless to the man and easily parted with years of service. Many one afterward came to our house, sat down, and abruptly offered to purchase a cow.

Accordingly what I believe is called "the English method," he drew out a bag of English gold, sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and began to lay them one by one in silence on the table, at each free piece reaching our faces with a beat. In vain I continued to protest; I was no trader; he feigned not to reply. There must have been twenty pounds on the table, as he was still going on, and irritation had begun to mingle with our embarrassment when a happy idea came to our delivery. Since his majesty thought so much of the bag, we said, we must beg him to accept it as a present. It was the most surprising turn in "Cenobite's" experience. He perceived, too late that his politeness was unmannerly; hung his head awhile in silence; then taking up a steeple's countenance, "I thank," said the tyrant. It was the first and last time we heard him own out a law in his behavior. "In an hour after he sent us a camphorwood chest, worth only a few dollars—but the heaven knows what 'Cenobite' will put for it."

Summing up nature and verse for forty years "the government" of men, it must not be supposed that he is created "fine" or has resigned himself without resistance to be the milk cow of the "passing trader." His efforts have been even heroic. Like Napoleon of Mainz, he has known seagoers. More fortunate than Napoleon, he has not captains. Ships of his have sailed as far as the colonies. He has trafficked direct, in his own person, with New Zealand. And even so, even there, the wor-venne of his conscience of the white man confronted him; his profit melted; his ship returned in 1863, the money for the insurance was embezzled, and when the Governor came to be lost he was assigned to find the lost one. At this he dropped his weapons, owned as might as he felt a wreath with the "wings of heaven, and, like an experimenter, sheep, submitted to these hardships forward to the end. He is the last man in the work to waste anger on the inaccurate; accepts it with cynical composure; takes no more in losses than a wild man a certain decency of moderation; lives as good a bargain as he can; and when he considers he is more than usual, y' swine, writes it in his

that memory against the merchant's name. He once ran over to men's list of capitalists and superchargers with whom he had long intimacy, classing them under three heads: "The Great A-R-T-I-Y," "The Cheap S-T-E-R-Y," and "The Rich in Credit and Money."

grown used to this amazing brand and rather prices himself upon the taste; and any substitution is a sensible offense born of ones to chase

course, making, being at once to entertain him and to pass a judgment upon his past actions. A similar weakness is to be observed in all connoisseurs. Now the last case set forth by the Senator was found to contain different, and a wholly different, superior education; and the converse of that objection very proper for Captain Reich. But Remolino is a moderate man. He was reminded and accused that many men were liable to error, even himself; nevertheless the principle that fault and honesty are acknowledged should be conceded; and would the matter up with this proposal: "Suppose you will make a mistake you. Suppose."

After dinner and supper in the casino a glass or two of "Benedito"—the genuine article this time, with the three oranges—and five hours' darning on the terrace room created royal emulations for hours. These facts grounded in fact before the palace; and the wives were carried before on the basis of visual Remolino's darning on a race of a former's gangway, and was not about the sign through the saws, the Jews, and, by an inclined plane, played with people to the gaming terrace where an eagle.

A Woman's Person and Appearance.
As in our father's land, or New Spain, or Valencia, or Seville, the man of no account never gave a fraction of thought or moment of care to any question of dress. He followed the ordinary fashion and wore the tailor, barber and bootmaker made for him. And so came the sum of elegance and distinction to the ladies alone. And this was the fashion which was respected. The world has yet to learn to the General, Scotch, or Port Lyons, or Duke of Devon, or Prince Napoleon, or Archduke of Austria, or the Comte de Paris, that the French ladies ever felt abashed by the dress or want of dignity of President Lincoln in state ceremonies, or private parties, or even in the presence of the Emperor upon the balcony of the balcony, or upon the balcony of the balcony, or upon the balcony of the balcony.
Century.

The Clatsop "High" Banders Wear
These covered Sarsfield's soldiers in
made overcoats for the volunteers
It was worn with pride by the chil
of the olden days, of Henry Grattan,
Dante, O'Connor - it is used today
Charles Stewart, Bernard, by Adams, Law
and by the other leaders of the Irish peo
Donno's Regatta.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Our Attitude Toward Aliens.

BY HON. S. G. W. BENJAMIN,
former United States Minister to Persia

one sense we are all aliens in this country. Leaving the origins out of account, we are all descended from immigrants. The chief characteristic of a nation, as has been, immigration. It may seem strangely inconsistent, therefore, to undertake to discuss the question now as one productive of obvious results and requiring careful inspection and regulation. That can at best become necessary, is due to the great change in the conceptions of emigration to the United States. They were those who official supervision of the coming of foreigners to the United States either ignore this fact or consider it a mere character of the conditions giving to foreigners greater rights than be or to those whose ancestors laid the foundations of this republic.

ough as the sparse population of the country was scattered in widely separated communities, having little reason to each—as during the colonial period—interact. Little whether the Dutch, English, German, Swedish, French or Spanish. Nor when the colonies were unified under a common government, was there any danger to our institutions while the character of the immigration continued practically homogeneous. So long as the immigrants came and naturally accepted the principles of the constitution, and identified themselves with our country and its institutions without reservation, and without arrogance or a disposition to regard negro nationalities here, the danger from this source was slight. It was also while our urban population was small and the vastness of the public domain attracted the largest proportion of immigrants to agricultural pursuits. That there has been a very marked change in all these respects is unfortunately no longer room to

For a long time many of the immigrants were of a high average of intelligence, and often led to come here for economic motives. Now, not only are the immigrants very largely drawn from the poorest of the countries whence they come, but they also come from nations having our false conception of civilization. It follows that the people, whom we are on to enow with the rights of citizenship, are often as ignorant of its responsibilities, as we are of our responsibilities as new born ones. The readiness for citizenship is on y e u n a n i m i t y in granting it to them. This is a weakness simply a passive quality, which is characterized by a pernicious action that renders it a positive energy of the very spirit which gives value and force to our institutions. A nation is a spirit that induces those institutions to a vitality, and you take away the strength of this great reality—these are turned the eyes of the people in all lands, and the hope of the ages to come. And yet it is possible to have this very spirit of civ. and liberty which the immigrants of the present period attack as soon as they are in our ports.

Not only are many of these immigrants, as we have already said, from races widely alien to those which constitute this republic, but worse still, they now come from the classes in the countries which are accustomed to the domination of the rascals and the degradation of the consciences of their civil and especially their religious leaders.

...ers. Their souls are not their own
...re such men to exercise the great
...responsibility of citizenship, in this
...educational freedom, are men si
...the nation, add to elect legisla
...presidents, who only vote as
...are ordered by ambitious and unscrup
...politicians? Are men capabl
...governing in a free community who
...stand, and not of a hierarchy.
...organizations, whose director lives a
...and whose guiding principle is secret
...own y to organize any government?
...own y to organize, and does not y
...to explain to the clergy? Fur
...more, are men to act politica
...work the economic destinies
...free country having vast and vari
...interests, who bring upon their
...are placed in countries where c
...the oppression of ages of tyr
...force the laborer to remedie
...rent needs? The suffering
...heavy labor are not Jame
...Europe, Asia, or Africa, if some
...y prefer pamperment to the in
...the oppression which still exists
...many parts of the world. But in
...country the conditions are a fore
...different. They who assume the
...that the insurrection and anar
...are capable of some pacific
...Europe, are equally reasonable in
...United States, are unli to elect
...masters or administer our laws.

For are they free for American
citizenship who import the funds or
other personalities of Europe to a
country and use that citizenship as a
medium for promoting and mingling
antiques and revolutions of the
continent they came.
He who cannot, who is and loses
citizenship himself with his American
citizenship, cropping forever all previous
political affiliations, and if never
before, nor should he be admitted to go
back.

a privilege. Now, it is precisely because of these changed conditions in the character of our immigration, precisely because so large a proportion of our immigrants are now unfit to exercise or appreciate citizenship here, that the question has arisen "What shall be our attitude towards aliens?" Doubtless the complete pre-emption of the public lands, and the opening of other eligible fields of labor, especially in Central Africa and Central Asia, together with other causes, will gradually reduce immigration to the United States. The Latin population especially shows a growing tendency towards South America. But even so, it will not be in our time that the evil will be sufficiently reduced to cease to be a source of danger to our institutions. And before that time comes great further mischief may be added to the turbulence of our race-unions, and the vast corruption of our local governments and policies, of which the chief cause has been the indiscriminate extension of citizenship to aliens.

It is high time for the true patriots of America to meet this question by concerted action, not in bitterness towards foreigners as such, but calmly and earnestly and soberly as a matter of self-protection. Self-preservation is the law of nations as well as of individuals.

The inspection of emigration, made necessary by recent legislation, is a step in the right direction. A basic should be a check of \$5, certain not less than \$0. Those who cannot pay this can say away. The revenue from this source would tend to reduce the taxation of those who are ready citizens. No alien should be able to obtain either by grant or purchase, until he becomes a citizen. Citizenship should not be granted to any alien until he has been an full consecutive years in this country, nor to any alien who cannot write English, or read any book in the language of the land. He who has not the energy or the intelligence to acquire this much, is unfit to vote on the destinies of the country, wherever born, but especially if join an alien in despotic and Other consuls at every foreign port should be directed to see that emigrants are fully informed on these points, before sailing for this country. There is no doubt that many would be deterred from coming, were such ordinances to exist; while the character of those who should come, would be proportionally higher both as to condition and intelligence.

It may be said that some of these objections would not come within the scope of the Federal government. But as regards elections, Congress certainly has the power to place before the people amendments relating to the election of Federal officers. Congress also has the right to regulate the awarding of offices in the territories and public domains. It is a pity also that many if not all of the States could be brought to adopt similar enactments in view of the ultimate decisions.

Unless some such measures are passed before long and strictly enforced, we must be prepared to encounter still another problems which even the easiest character of our institutions cannot avert nor overcome without a long and serious struggle.

The endless energy, the shifting character of our people, indicates that Providence intends to have the immigration continue for a time as a safety valve for the oppressions of the Old World. The immigrants fill the interstices, the vacancies in the community moving community. That is a condition outside and beyond us. But all the other half is our duty, and we shall have power to reverse the immigration for our sakes. We shall deserve to succeed, we respect to exercise that power.

—ERARY NOTES.

The November Century will contain the frontispiece, metal engravings by Thomas Cole of the eagle on the "Soyuz" in the "time escape." With this number, and the immediate following, this series of engravings of the old masters, made directly from the originals by this modern master of fine engraving, will reach their most interesting point. Four of Japanese's most famous pictures will be reproduced in the December Century.

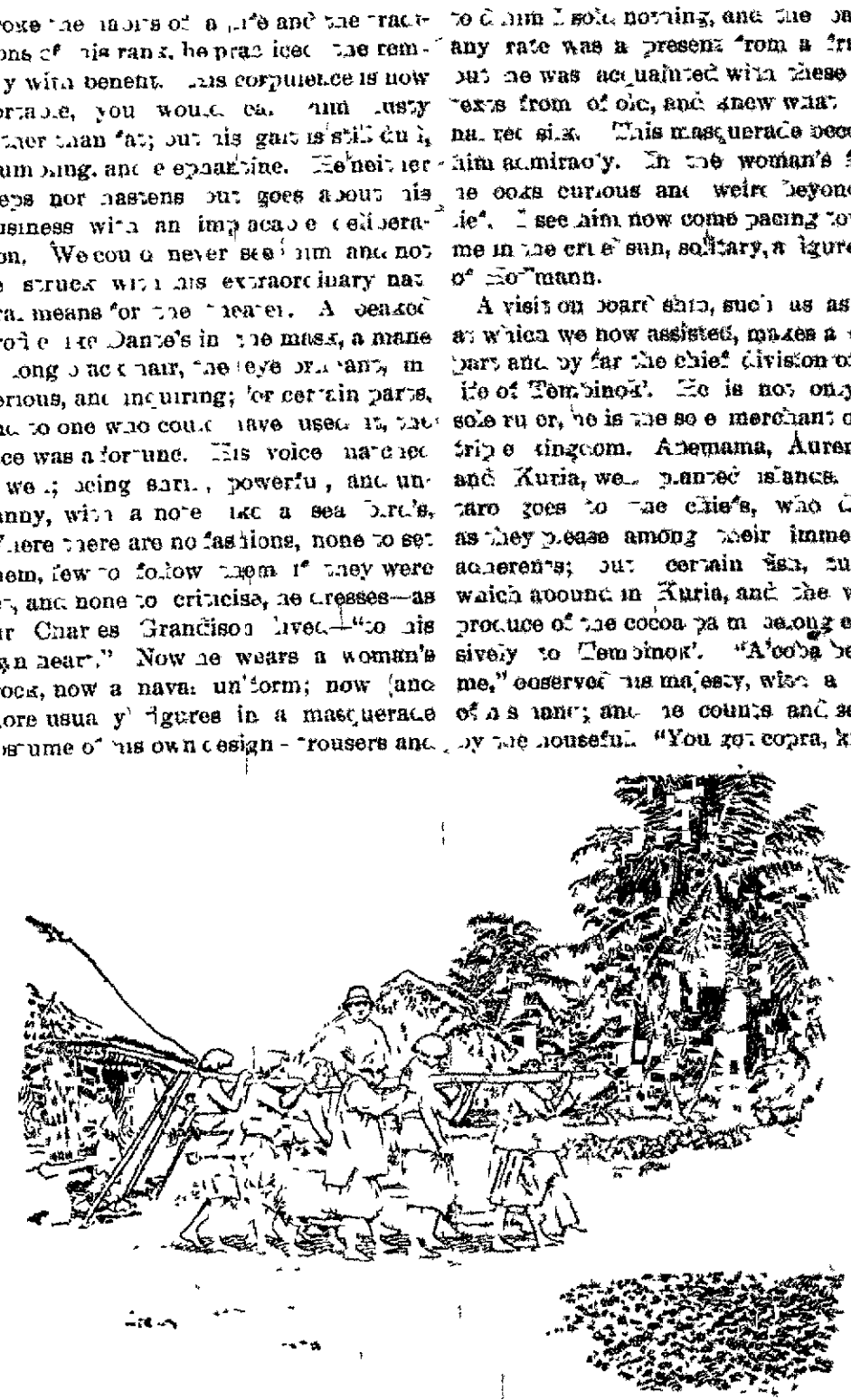
The branch house of G. P. Putnam's Sons in London has been removed from 22, Abchurch Lane, to 25, Bedford Square. Their new office is opposite to the Macmillans, and will give much more conspicuous quarters for the several divisions of their London business. These divisions comprise: First, the publication in Great Britain of their own standard publications in American and English. Second, the publication of English editions of other American publications similar in character to their own; (among the latter we have, for instance, recently issued *Aladdin*, *Ensign*, and the *Infant States*.) So far as the *English Edition* is concerned, it is in the hands of G. W. Lusk, Esquire, American publisher, and fourthly, the purchase of English continental stock for the retail and wholesale business of their New York house. The work, an increasing interest on the part of English readers in American literature, a growing demand for American books,

It is a fact, which will, perhaps, be read by some surprise that, while the present laws are so "the works of American artists," resident abroad to be admitted free of the United States government, does not recognize wood-engraving as an artistic medium; and Mr. Cole's plates are classed at the custom houses as "manufacture of wood," and a round spin is exacted.

John Muir, the California naturalist, attributes to the November Century the fully illustrated description which has made of the great canyon of the South Fork of King's River, California. The ardent naturalist recalls "A Nival of the Yosemite" will be illustrated with nine full-page pictures.



AND FEMALE NOVA AND ITS ADOPTED SON



LONG TRIMBINOIA'S SEDAN CEA

a singular, acute, with sharp tails, the euc-
and it wonderful for its and workman-
sail, the material always handsome,
sometimes green velvet, sometimes carol-
brille of the eye and the use of the
less—tempted them in vain. They had
out the one idea—obedience, the is and
currency, tantamount to mind's gold,
returned to snare its purrished but re-
loicing; and are into the night on the
royal terrace, were to be seen counting
the dollars, by lamp-light in the open air.
The thing is no such economist. He is
greedy of things new and foreign. House-
after house, east after east in the pa-
lace precinct, is a ready crammed with
cocks, musical boxes, blue spectacles,
umbrellas, snitzed waistcoats, jots of
surt, boots, rifles, fowling pieces, medi-
cines, European tocs, sewing machines
and what is more extraordinary, solves a
that ever caught his eye, dressed him
appeals, pleased him for its use, or puz-
zled him with its apparent infinity. And
still his greed is unquenched. He is pos-
sessed of seven devils of the collector.
He hears a thing spoken of, and his
shadow comes in his face. "I failed to
get him," he will say, and the treasure
he has seem worthless in comparison. It
is only he bound for Alexandria the mer-
chant reaches as train to sit upon some
novelty. This he leaves carelessly in the
main cabin or party coach in his own
berth, no matter the day has. Why to it

"I have heard a trader say. "I got two, three 'outlets,' houses of his majesty's religion," he said. "Hence the commercial importance of Agumama, the trade of these islands being centered there on a single point; hence it is that so many whites have tried in vain to gain or preserve a footing; hence the sailors are adorned, coasts have special orders, and captains array themselves in smiles, to meet the king. If he be pleased with his welcome and to fare, he may pass days on board, and every day, and sometimes every hour, with as of profit to the ship. The entertainments between the cabin, where he is entertained with strange meats, and the trade room, where he enjoys the pleasures of shopping on a scale to match his person. A few obsequious attendants attend by the house door, awaiting his every sign. In the trade room, which has been suffered to drop astern, one or two of his wives are covered from the sun under mats, seated by the door, sea of the room, and enduring agonies of heat and scum. This severity is now and then relaxed and the wives allowed on board. Three or four were thus favored on the day of our arrival; eunuchs, ladies civilly attended. I took a slave of copper, and a penitent, to dispose of for service. She stayed in the trade room—a rich, young, dressed, and of a nation—her were with a few how to meet the

[illegible]

...own by to oppose any government."
...ows their language, and does not offer
...other a religion to the clergy? Fur
...and, are men fit to add political po
...and would the economic policies
...three country having vast and vast
...interests, who bring utopian theo
...were located in countries where co
...and the oppression of ages of sty
...have forced the laborer to remedy
...of their methods? The suffering
...country laden are not Jamestown
...Europe, Asia, or Africa, if some
...they prefer panemism to the in
...the oppression which still exist
...many parts of the world. But in
...country the conditions are a joye
...different. They who assume there
...the insurrection and anal
...the cause of some panic in
...Europe, are equally reasonable in
...United States, are unfit to elect
...masters or to administer our laws.
...Nor are they free for American
...citizenship who import the feuds of
...and perplexities of Europe to this
...country and use that citizenship as a
...medium for promoting and mingling in
...an intrigues and revolutions of the
...ance they care.
...You can not, who fly and, aso
...identify himself with his American
...citizenship, cropping forever all pre
...of racial animosities, nor can never
...is, nor should he be admitted to so

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JUSTICE COURT.

Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

